



# NIOSH Lifting Equation App: NLE Calc

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The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) Lifting Equation mobile application, NLE Calc, is a tool to calculate the overall risk index for single and multiple manual lifting tasks. This application provides risk estimates to help evaluate lifting tasks and reduce the incidence of low back injuries in workers.



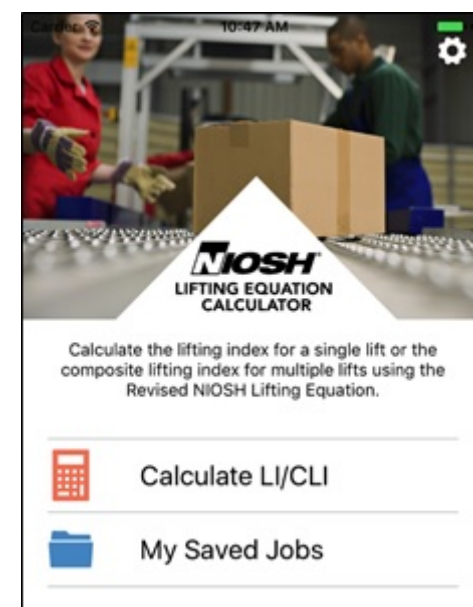
Download NLE Calc today!

[Apple iTunes](#)

[Google Play](#)

## Key Benefits

- Calculates the composite lifting index (CLI) for multiple lifting tasks
- Uses equations approved by NIOSH ergonomists, who were the original creators of the NIOSH Lifting Equation (NLE)
- Promotes better musculoskeletal health
- Raises workers' awareness about their job tasks
- Helps workers make informed decisions about the potential hazards to their musculoskeletal health
- Serves as job design guidelines for manual lifting tasks
- Can be used as a research tool to collect manual lifting data



## Send Us Your Feedback or Request Help

- [NIOSHMSDProgram@cdc.gov](mailto:NIOSHMSDProgram@cdc.gov)
- [NLE Calc Science Blog post](#)

## Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)

### What are the main features of this app?

- This app is one of the first mobile apps that can calculate the CLI for multiple lifting tasks.

### Why did NIOSH develop the NLE Calc?

- Workers in healthcare, manufacturing, transportation, warehousing, agriculture, public safety, retail trade, and other industries are often responsible for manually lifting and moving objects on the job. Research shows that exposure to repetitive motion, force, vibration, and awkward positions puts workers at risk for developing work-related

musculoskeletal injuries. NIOSH wanted to develop a mobile application based on the Revised NIOSH Lifting Equation (RNLE) to help practitioners and researchers determine guidelines for job-related manual lifting tasks.

How do I use this app?

- Refer to the [RNLE Applications Manual](#)

How do I interpret my results?

- NIOSH recommends that single or multiple lifting tasks have a (composite) lifting index lower than 1.0. NIOSH researchers published a [document](#) summarizing studies pertaining to the relationship between the (composite) lifting index and a variety of low back disorders. Detailed interpretations of the (composite) lifting index as a risk estimate are described in the document.
- If your results indicate that you may need to implement an ergonomics program, refer to the revised [Elements of Ergonomics Programs](#).

How can I get a copy of the app?

- On [iTunes](#) or [Google Play](#) , search for NLE Calc.

What are the relevant publications and studies supporting the RNLE?

- [Applications Manual for the Revised NIOSH Lifting Equation](#)
- [Provisional Recommended Weight Limits for Manual Lifting During Pregnancy](#)
- [Efficacy of the Revised NIOSH Lifting Equation to Predict Risk of Low-Back Pain Associated With Manual Lifting: A One-Year Prospective Study](#)
- [NLE Calculation app postcard](#)

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Calculate a Task

Task Name

Example 1

Sig. Control

Yes

No

Hand Location

Origin

Destination

Horizontal

23

23

Vertical

15

63

Asymmetry

0

0

Average

Maximum

Load Weight

44

44

Frequency

0.2

Duration

1 hr

1-2 hrs

2-8 hrs

Coupling

Good

Fair

Poor

Calculate

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Calculate a Task

Calculation Results

Done

LIFTING INDEX

3.1

Recommendations

Calculation Details

- Bring the load closer to the worker by removing any horizontal barriers or reducing the size of the object. Lifts near the floor should be avoided; if unavoidable, the object should fit easily between the legs.

- Raise/lower the origin/destination of the lift. Avoid lifting near the floor or above the shoulders.

- Reduce the vertical distance between the origin and the destination of the lift